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Sept. 14th supplement to May 1, 1946 fact sheet

*Help American Farmers  
Save Record Food Crops  
for Hungry People!*

Fact Sheet : 1946 FARM LABOR PROGRAM  
EXTENSION SERVICE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### THE SITUATION

The big push in the 1946 agricultural harvest is now on....and will continue into November. American farmers, with the aid of excellent growing weather and a slow but constantly improving domestic labor supply, have again produced record crops....enough to feed our own people well, and to go a long way in helping fill the minimum needs of great numbers of overseas people who can look to no other source of supply.

Strenuous and maximum emergency measures already have been taken to round-up a labor force of local, interstate and foreign workers to guarantee a successful harvesting of these record crops, but there are yet gaps in the lines. Unless they are filled, some of the vital production may be lost. Recruiting of this additional labor among adults and older youth in towns and cities surrounding areas of high production, is the job immediately ahead. There is greater need for more local and other domestic workers this year (1) because crops are larger, and (2) because we will not have the help of 125,000 prisoners of war and 25,000 other foreign workers who were in last year's peak farm labor force.

"Only by continued cooperation among all of us, can we as a nation do a full share in the months to come" in feeding our own people and "in relieving the hunger that still exists in the world", PRESIDENT TRUMAN says.

"Famine and its threats, inevitably a curse of war's wake, today grip large sections of the world's inhabitants. Amelioration of this widespread distress imposes a responsibility for increased toil toward greater production and increased care toward greater conservation", GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR said in mid August.

1946 Crop Facts: Despite adverse growing conditions for late maturing crops during August, the indicated volume of 1946 general crop production is still 2% above the previous peak attained in 1942 and 26% larger than the 1923-32 average, according to the September 10, 1946 USDA crop report.

## HIGHER WAGES AND PIECE WORK RATES

All who work in the harvest army, will receive prevailing hourly wage and piece work rates. These vary from state to state, and community to community. According to "Farm Labor" (Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, July 12, 1946) farm wage rates had risen 10% since April 1, 1946, about double the usual increase during that period.

## LABOR NEED

Starting now and continuing thru October in most states, and thru November and into December in others, need for additional harvest labor will be at peak in food and fiber production. This need (see detailed listing on page 3) will vary from state to state, and from county to county, according to availability of labor and conditions of weather affecting crop development.

The primary need is for adult and older youth who can spend the peak harvest season or a major part of it, in full time work....workers who will stick until the job is done. However, in bridging gaps in labor supply in some areas and some crops, there will be work that can be done on a part or short time basis. Some communities and some crops require the services of only sturdy men, but in others there is work for women and for youth.

Maximum recruitment in towns and cities surrounding areas of high production is additionally important now because the housing shortage which is gripping towns and cities, also has reached into the farm areas where all available housing is loaded with workers. Other workers who can live at home and be transported daily to and from farms, are needed now.

## GUIDES IN RECRUITING

As guides for those who have time to help save all the highly vital crops, local calls for workers of the type needed, will be issued in each community as the need develops. Thru newspapers and radio, town and city people will get this information. Keeping ready to respond will be the most helpful thing they can do now. Newspapers and radio, advertisers, etc., have done a swell job in conditioning town and city people for these peak harvest calls. They can continue to help by bearing down on the importance of being ready to answer emergency "save the crops" calls. Often these may develop overnight, as weather and other harvesting conditions shift.

Sources of Reliable Information: Newspapers, radio stations, and other organizations and individuals who want to assist in local recruiting, can obtain reliable and up-to-date information from these sources:

1. At national level: Extension Farm Labor Program office, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. (Farm labor information office, Rm. 6405 So. Bldg.; Telephone - Republic 4142, Ext. 4984).
2. State level: State farm labor and Extension Service offices, State land-grant colleges.
3. County and community level: Office of county agricultural agent.
4. In cities where there is no county agent or no farm labor office, information generally is available at public employment offices, such as USES.



# WHERE-WHAT-WHEN

## FARM HARVEST WORK

Alabama: peanuts, Sept. 1 - Oct. 1; cotton, Sept. - Dec.  
Arizona and New Mexico: cotton, Sept. 15 - Dec. 21.  
Arkansas: cotton, Sept. 1 - Dec. 1; rice, Sept. 1 - Oct. 15.  
California: fruits and vegetables, Sept. 1 - Oct. 31; cotton, Sept. 1 - Dec. 21; sugar beets, Sept. 1 - Dec. 15.  
Colorado: potatoes and onions, Sept. 15 - Oct. 15; sugar beets, Sept. 25 - Nov. 10.  
Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island: apples, Sept. 10 - Oct. 31.  
Delaware: vegetables, Sept. 1 - Oct. 10; apples, Sept. - Oct.; corn, Sept. - Nov.  
Georgia: peanuts, Sept. 1 - 20; cotton, Sept. - Dec.  
Idaho: beans, Sept. 1 - Oct. 10; potatoes, Sept. 20 - Oct. 20; sugar beets, Sept. 25 - Nov. 10.  
Illinois and Iowa: corn, Sept. 11 thru Nov.  
Indiana: tomatoes, Sept. 1 - Oct. 10; corn, Sept. 11 - Nov. 10.  
Louisiana: rice, Sept. 1 - Oct. 15; cotton, Sept. 1 - Dec. 1; sugar cane, Oct. 10 - Dec. 31.  
Maine: potatoes, Sept. 10 - Oct. 20.  
Maryland: vegetables, Sept. - Oct. 15; apples, Sept. 10 - Nov. 1.  
Massachusetts: apples, Sept. 15 - Oct. 31; cranberries, Sept. - Oct. 15; potatoes and tobacco, Sept. 1 - Oct. 1.  
Michigan: vegetables, Sept. 1 - Oct. 1; fruit, Sept. 5 - Oct. 20; sugar beets, Sept. 20 - Oct. 31; potatoes, Oct. 1 - 20.  
Minnesota: potatoes, Sept. 15 - Oct. 11; sugar beets, Sept. 20 - Oct. 31.  
Mississippi: cotton, Sept. 15 - Jan.  
Missouri: cotton, Sept. 1 - Dec. 21; corn, Sept. 1 into Dec.  
Montana, South Dakota and Wyoming: sugar beets, Sept. 25 - Nov. 10.  
Nebraska: potatoes, Sept. 15 - Oct. 20; sugar beets, Sept. 25 - Nov. 10.  
New Jersey: vegetables, Sept. - Oct. 15.  
New York: fruit, Sept. - Oct.; vegetables, Sept. - Oct. 10; potatoes, Sept. - Oct. 15.  
North Carolina: peanuts, Sept. 1 - 20; cotton, Sept. - Nov.  
North Dakota: potatoes, Oct. 1 - 20; sugar beets, Sept. 25 - Nov. 10.  
Ohio: vegetables, Sept. 1 - Oct. 10; fruit, Sept. 1 - Oct. 31; corn, Sept. - thru Nov.; sugar beets, Sept. 20 - Oct. 31.  
Oklahoma: cotton, Sept. 1 - Dec. 21.  
Oregon and Washington: fruit, Sept. 1 - Oct. 31; vegetables, Sept. 1 - Oct. 31; hops, Sept. 1 - Oct. 1; sugar beets, Sept. 25 - Nov. 10; potatoes (Oregon) Sept. 10 - Oct. 20.  
Pennsylvania: apples, Sept. 10 - Oct. 20; potatoes, Sept. - Oct.  
South Carolina: peanuts, Sept.; cotton, Sept. 1 into Nov.  
Tennessee: cotton, Sept. 11 - Dec. 11.  
Texas: cotton, Sept. 1 - Dec. 1; citrus, Oct. 1 on; rice, Sept. 1 - Oct. 15.  
Utah: fruits and vegetables, Sept. 1 - Oct. 31; sugar beets, Sept. 20 - Nov. 15.  
Virginia: apples, Sept. 1 - Nov. 1; peanuts, Sept.; beans, Sept. 1 - Oct. 15.  
West Virginia: apples, Sept. 5 - Nov. 1.  
Wisconsin: fruit, Sept. 1 - Oct. 10; potatoes, Sept. 20 - Oct. 10; sugar beets, Sept. - Oct.

